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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Western leaders proposed to open East-West summit conference in Paris in Apr. 1960.

Pres. Eisenhower & de Gaulle failed to agree on French integration in NATO & on de Gaulle's proposal of NATO directorate.

East-West experts disagreed on underground A-test detection plan.

Indian Prime Min. Nehru refused to meet Chinese Premier Chou to discuss border settlement.

United States

Federal mediator halted steel strike mediation sessions.

National Guard halted strike violence at Minnesota meat plant.

Prohibition-era gangster Roger Touhy slain in Chicago.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Western Summit Meeting

Khrushchev Asked to Summit. In a 3-day Western summit meeting held in Paris Dec. 19-21, Pres. Eisenhower, British Prime Min. Macmillan, French Pres. de Gaulle & West German Chancellor Adenauer agreed that an East-West Big 4 summit conference (Germany excluded) should be held in Paris begining Apr. 27, 1960.

Separate but similar summit invitations from Mr. Eisenhower, Macmillan & de Gaulle were delivered to Soviet Premier Khrushchev in Moscow Dec. 21. The messages made clear that the Paris meeting was intended to be the first of a series of East-West summit conferences to seek solution of major disputes between the West & Soviet bloc.

Mr. Eisenhower's letter, made public Dec. 21, said that Western leaders had "agreed that it would be desirable for the 4 heads of state or government to meet together from time to time in each others' countries to discuss the main problems affecting the attainment of peace & stability. . . ."

A Western summit communiqué issued Dec. 21 reaffirmed the determination of Mr. Eisenhower, Macmillan, de Gaulle & Adenauer to accept no diminution of Allied occupation rights in Berlin as part of an East-West agreement on new status for the city. The communiqué reiterated Western adherence to "principles . . . on Berlin" set forth in the U.S.-British-French-West German declaration of Dec. 14, 1958 & the NATO Council statement of Dec. 16, 1958.

The Western summit statement apparently nullified an offer of concessions on Berlin made by the West at the Big 4 foreign ministers' May-Aug. Geneva conference on the German question. [See pp. 238C2, 221C2, 189B1; Vol. XVIII, 405B1, C2]

The decision to return to earlier & harder terms on Berlin was made at a meeting of the 4 Western leaders Dec. 20 at de Gaulle's presidential estate in Rambouillet. It reportedly marked the success of Adenauer's efforts to prevent Western leaders from entering East-West summit talks committed to the interim concessions on Berlin offered the USSR at the Geneva meetings. The new Western position, opposed at first by Macmillan, was hailed by Adenauer Dec. 20 as "extraordinarily" strengthening the West's negotiating stance on Berlin during East-West Big 4 talks from which he would be excluded.*

The Western communiqué indicated that Mr. Eisenhower, de Gaulle & Macmillan were prepared to begin their meetings with Khrushchev without an agreed agenda but hoped to discuss disarmament & East-West relations in addition to the Berlin question. Previous East-West meetings often had been broken off due to deadlock on the agenda question.

(A call for the new 10-nation East-West Disarmament Committee to begin meetings was issued Dec. 21 by a Paris session of the U.S., British, French, Canadian & Italian foreign ministers. The 5 Western nations invited the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania & Bulgaria—Communist members of the committee—to begin disarmament talks in Geneva Mar. 15, 1960.) [See pp. 398D2, 262G1]

NATO Rift Unhealed. Private discussions by Mr. Eisenhower & de Gaulle in Paris Dec. 19-20 failed to resolve the Western military & political rift stemming from France's refusal to accept integration of NATO armed forces until the U.S., Britain & France formed a NATO political directorate. Mr. Eisenhower was reported to have stressed his belief that integrated command of the armed forces of NATO states was essential if the alliance was to function effectively under modern warfare conditions. He was said to have criticized France's failure to integrate its interceptor systems within NATO's Europe-wide air defense command. He reportedly rejected a "trade" that would expand the U.S.-British partnership into a NATO political directorate in exchange for France's acceptance of military integration.

De Gaulle reportedly defended the view that France must control its armed forces to meet military requirements in Africa & other areas beyond the NATO defense area. He was said to have reiterated the belief that if the scope of NATO was enlarged to include economic & political programs, a formal political directorate must be set up by the alliance's 3 leading powers (U.S., Britain & France). The de Gaulle-Eisenhower discussions officially were termed "inconclusive."

(De Gaulle was said to have accepted Mr. Eisenhower's explanation that when the U.S. abstained from a UN General Assembly vote on Algeria, it did not signify lessened support for de Gaulle's Sept. 16 declaration on Algerian self-determination as a basis for settlement.) [See p. 410E3]

U.S.-European Economic Talks. A separate communiqué on economic matters, issued Dec. 21 by the 4 Western leaders, disclosed that representatives of the U.S., Canada & some member states of the rival European Economic Community & European Free Trade Association would meet in Paris Jan. 13, 1960 for "informal" talks on Western trade relations & coordinated Western aid to less-developed nations.

The economic talks, to be held by the 12 nations represented on the Executive Committee of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation,† would mark the first direct U.S. & Canadian participation in European trade negotiations. The communiqué said that the 12 nations would discuss "cooperative endeavor with the object of (a) furthering the development of the less developed countries, and (b) pursuing trade policies . . . contributing to growth & stability in the world economy." It specifically suggested "discussions on the commercial problems arising from the existence of European economic regional organizations . . . such as the [EEC & EFTA]." [See p. 399D3]

A-Detection Disagreement. U.S., British & Soviet nuclear experts studied means of detecting of underground nuclear tests in Geneva Nov. 25-Dec. 19 but ended the study in disagreement on criteria & controls.

The experts—seismologists & nuclear physicists—reported to the East-West Geneva conference on a nuclear test ban treaty that they disagreed on criteria for on-site investigation of unidentified earth tremors as possible

*West German spokesmen said Dec. 19 that Adenauer had opposed West German participation in the proposed East-West summit conference in any form. He was said to have refused to send a West German observer to the meeting, so as to preclude Soviet demands for similar East German representation. [See p. 149E1]

†The U.S., Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Switzerland & Sweden. The Netherlands was to attend as an alternate member.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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nuclear detonations. Soviet members of the experts' panel had rejected U.S. data on underground test detection collected in the 1958 Hardtack A-test series in Nevada. Western scientists reported that under the criteria backed by Soviet experts, the Hardtack blasts would have been classified as natural earth tremors not subject to on-site inspection. The panel agreed only on improving instrumentation & techniques for the detection system recommended by the 1958 Geneva conference of nuclear experts. [See pp. 382E1, 370A3, 349D3]

Chief delegates James J. Wadsworth of the U.S., Sir Michael Wright of Britain & Semyon K. Tsarapkin of the USSR agreed Dec. 19 that the failure of the experts to reach an accord on detection criteria would not halt negotiations on a pact to ban nuclear tests. The negotiations were recessed Dec. 19 until Jan. 12, 1960.

The USSR had offered Dec. 14 a "compromise package solution" that would deal with major deadlocks in the Geneva talks by (1) accepting Western proposals for international staffing of detection control posts and for voting procedures on financial matters in return for (2) acceptance of Soviet demands for East-West parity on the nuclear ban body's proposed 7-nation control commission. The compromise, welcomed by Western delegates, would allocate control commission seats to 3 Western, 3 Communist & one neutral nations. The Geneva negotiators Nov. 30 had adopted a draft treaty annex empowering a preparatory group to begin work on the control organization immediately after the signing of the treaty.

U.S. Warns on A-Ban. The U.S. State Dept. blamed the USSR's "negative attitude" Dec. 21 for the failure of the Geneva talks to produce agreement on a treaty ending nuclear tests. The statement indicated doubt that the unilateral suspension of U.S. nuclear tests (to expire Dec. 31) would be extended indefinitely.

Arriving in Washington from Geneva Dec. 20, Wadsworth told newsmen he hoped the voluntary moratorium on U.S. nuclear tests would be extended for at least 3 months "to give us a chance to finish the talks."

The Democratic Advisory Council indorsed & made public Dec. 19 a statement by its Science & Technology Advisory Committee urging continuation of the unilateral U.S. test suspension. It warned that "to resume nuclear testing at this time would dim hopes for disarmament." The science committee urged: (1) continuation of the ban on tests in the atmosphere as long as it was observed by the USSR; (2) "temporary extension of the ban on underground . . . tests on the condition that agreements be reached soon for adequate monitoring of such tests under an international control system"; (3) periodic review of the suspension, "especially in the event of tests by other nations." [See p. 370E2]

The Atomic Energy Commission disclosed Dec. 17 that it had detonated 2 small TNT charges 800 feet underground in a Winnifield, La. salt mine earlier that day to test theories that underground nuclear detonations could be "decoupled" or muffled to mask the earth tremors normally caused by such explosions. [See p. 190E1]

A RAND Corp. study of possible techniques for "decoupling" nuclear explosions said such detonations could be concealed effectively if they were conducted in large holes underground. The study, prepared for the Air Force and made public Dec. 22 after it had been withheld for 2 months at State Dept. insistence, said a 300-kiloton atomic explosion under such conditions would produce the seismic effect of a one-kiloton explosion and would be indistinguishable from normal earth tremors. A 100-kiloton detonation decoupled by the large-hole method reportedly would not be detected by the Soviet-proposed 180-station system.

Murray Asks H-Bomb Scrapping. Ex-AEC Commissioner Thomas E. Murray called Dec. 9 for reciprocal scrapping of U.S. & Soviet H-bombs in an effort "to end the era of terror . . . to banish the threat of violence" that had gripped the world since the testing of the first Soviet A-bomb.

Murray, in an address to the USC's World Affairs Institute in Pasadena, Calif., proposed that all U.S. & Soviet H-weapons with an explosive power of one megaton (1,000,000 tons of TNT) or more be dismantled under international supervision "on neutral territory" & on "a matching basis, weapon for equal weapon." Murray said the growth of megaton weapon stockpiles had debased military & political strategy and had led to the use of "nuclear blackmail" in international affairs.

Murray, in a report prepared for Chrmn. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, called for creation of an international commission to carry out destruction of the U.S. & Soviet megaton H-weapons. He asserted that the U.S. & USSR could divest themselves of H-bombs with an explosive force of 3,500 megatons —sufficient, he estimated, to destroy civilization—within 3 years. He said kiloton-range atomic weapons gave Western forces sufficient power to meet lesser Communist military threats. [See p. 158D2]

ASIA

Nehru Rejects Chou Talks. A Communist Chinese proposal for Indian-Chinese summit talks to settle the 2 nations' border dispute was rejected Dec. 21 by Indian Prime Min. Nehru.

The Chinese proposal, contained in a Dec. 17 note from Premier Chou to Nehru, suggested that the 2 leaders meet in China or Burma Dec. 26 to seek "some agreements of principle as guidance to concrete discussions & the settlement of the boundary question." Chou asserted that China, "in a conciliatory spirit," was ready to accept Nehru's demands for withdrawal of Chinese troops from Longju, in India's North East Frontier Agency, if Indian forces were withdrawn from Khinzemane, in the same area, and from 9 other posts on the India-Tibet-China frontier. He also accepted Indian suggestions that both sides halt patrols in disputed zones.

Chou, however, insisted that India agree to prior Chinese proposals for withdrawal of both countries' forces from a 25-mile demilitarized zone on the current de facto border between them. He rejected as "unfair" Indian demands for withdrawal of Chinese forces from Ladakh territory claimed by India & of Indian troops from Ladakh areas claimed by China. He asserted that the Indian plan would force Chinese troops to quit land that has "long been under Chinese jurisdiction." He cited as "eloquent proof" of Chinese claims the alleged construction of a Tibet-Sinkiang highway through disputed Ladakh areas.

Nehru told the Indian Parliament Dec. 21 that he had informed Chou of his rejection of summit talks due to their "complete disagreement about the facts" of the frontier dispute. Nehru said the Chinese note had rejected his proposal for total military evacuation of the disputed areas and was "merely a reiteration of [Chinese] claims to extensive areas . . . which by history, by custom or by agreement have long been integral parts of India." Nehru asserted, however, that India would "negotiate to the bitter end" because "the only alternative . . . is war." [See p. 382G2]

(Indian Govt. documents made public Dec. 15 charged that 10 Indian policemen captured & later released by Chinese troops in Ladakh had been subjected to "harsh & inhuman" treatment to force them to make statements admitting Indian responsibility for the clash. [See p. 371A3]

(Indian plans "to bring under arms" 250,000 youths aged 15-19 were disclosed Dec. 6 by Defense Min. V. K. Krishna Menon. The new youth corps would be in addition to the National Cadet Corps [225,000] & Auxiliary Cadet Corps [1,100,000].)

Pakistan Renews Ladakh Claims. The UN Security Council was asked by Pakistan Dec. 3 to prevent India & Communist China from dividing Ladakh in defiance of unresolved Pakistani claims to Ladakh and other areas of Kashmir & Jammu.

A letter from Prince Aly Khan, chief Pakistani delegate to the UN, said that in Pakistan's view "no . . . adjustment made . . . between India & China shall be valid or affect the status [of Kashmir]." Pakistan insisted that UN resolutions urging a Kashmir plebiscite to settle the Indian-Pakistani conflict gave the people of Kashmir the sole right to negotiate any border adjustment with "a foreign power." Pakistan asserted that maintenance of the Kashmiri border "falls directly within the . . . responsibilities of the Security Council."

(Addressing a rally in Gujranwala

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Dec. 20, Pakistani Pres. Ayub Khan rejected suggestions that he seek another meeting with Indian Prime Min. Nehru on Kashmir. Ayub said renewal of negotiations would require a "change of heart" on Nehru's part. He warned that a peaceful Kashmiri settlement was necessary to free Indian & Pakistani troops to face an eventual drive southward by the USSR & Red China.)*

Asian Aid Survey Set. The heads of 3 major Western banks were named by International (World) Bank Pres. Eugene R. Black Dec. 19 to survey Indian & Pakistani development aid needs early in 1960. The 3—ex-British Amb.-to-U.S. Sir Oliver Franks, chairman of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., London; ex-Budget Bureau Dir. Joseph M. Dodge, chairman of the Detroit Bank & Trust Co.; Herman J. Abs, chairman of Frankfort's Deutsche Bank—were to study requirements for an integrated Western aid program for India & Pakistan.

Franks, in an economic study cited Dec. 8 by the N.Y. Times, had warned that "the balance of the world" depended "on a right relationship of the industrial north of the globe to the developing south." The Franks study, presented to the Committee for Economic Development in New York Nov. 16 & transmitted to State Secy. Herter for review, said: "Low living standards & free, broadly democratic societies cannot provide sufficient saving for capital. This circle can be broken in 2 ways: . . . by tyranny, which, by enforcing hardships on the people and holding down their standard of living, forces the savings for rapid development; or . . . by capital from outside which gives . . . the chance both to develop & to remain free."

Prime Min. Nehru, in a taped interview broadcast Dec. 20 by CBS-TV's "Face the Nation," said that continued U.S. economic aid for India was "an admitted factor" by both nations. Nehru said he had given Pres. Eisenhower no specific aid requests during his visit to India because to do so would have been "crude & improper."

(Among foreign aid recently granted to India: a 350 million-crown [$50 million at official rates] Czech credit announced Nov. 25 for building a machinery plant; a £19 million [$53,200,000] British loan agreement disclosed Nov. 26 by the Commonwealth Relations office in London.)

(The abolition of restrictions on Indian imports of non-capital goods from the dollar zone was announced Dec. 17 by Commerce & Industry Min. Lal Bahadur Shastri while U.S. Commerce Secy. Frederick H. Mueller was visiting New Delhi.)

A $22 million loan to Pakistan for railway development was approved Dec. 7 by the U.S. Development Loan Fund. The loan was the first issued under U.S. requirements that U.S. goods get priority in development aid purchases. [See p. 351G1]

UN Aid Asked for Laos. A coordinated program of UN development aid for Laos was urged in a report made to UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld by Sakari Toumioja of Finland and issued by the UN Dec. 17.

Tuomioja, Hammarskjöld's personal representative in Laos, said the U.S.' reported $225 million Laotian aid program "has not so far achieved significant results" or strengthened the productive capacity of the country. He recommended a comprehensive 7-point aid program to develop Laos' economy & administrative system. Roberto M. Heurtematte, UN technical assistance commissioner, was directed by Hammarskjöld Dec. 17 to begin talks with the Laotian Govt. on implementing the Tuomioja proposals. [See p. 371B3]

Foreign Min. Khamphan Panya & other members of a Laotian reform group known as the Defense Committee for National Interests were dismissed from the cabinet Dec. 15 by Premier Phoui Sananikone. The reform group had opposed Phoui's extension Dec. 4 of the Laotian National Assembly until Apr. 1960 despite the expiration of its mandate Dec. 25. Ousted with Khamphan: Information Min. Sisouk Na Champassak, Defense Min. Gen. Southone & Col. Phoumy Nosavan, defense state secretary generally considered the Army representative in the cabinet.

Phoui remained premier and assumed the ministries of foreign affairs, defense, veterans affairs and public works & rural affairs. Katay D. Sasorith remained vice premier and was given the portfolios of interior, justice & culture. Other cabinet members: National Education & Public Health—Leuam Insisiengmay; Finance & Planning—Tiao Somsanith; State Secretaries — Nith Singharaj, Khamking Souvanlasy, Khoraanhok Souvannavong, Pan Sisouphanthong, Khun One Varavong. [See p. 23B3]

* CIA Dir. Allen W. Dulles warned Dec. 14 that the USSR would direct its major foreign economic & political efforts in the 1960s to gaining influence in Asia, Africa, the Middle East & Latin America. Dulles told the annual meeting of the Salvation Army Association of N.Y. that the Soviet campaign would be based on "Russia's growing economic & industrial power plus . . . its massive subversive apparatus."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LABOR

Steel Mediation Halted. U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Director Joseph F. Finnegan announced in Washington Dec. 10 that he was "suspending the [steel strike] mediation sessions subject to call" because key union negotiators were heading for Chicago for aluminum industry contract talks. "No useful purpose will be served by continued day-to-day mediation . . . in the absence of the top union officials," Finnegan said. He reported that "the basic attitudes of the parties remain unchanged, [and] no progress of substance has been made" since steel negotiations had been resumed.

David J. McDonald, United Steelworkers president, proposed in a letter Dec. 10 to 93 steel companies in the dispute that negotiations be started between the union & companies on an individual basis since "there are separate contracts between each company & the union and . . . differences between those contracts."

McDonald, in a 2d letter, proposed simultaneously Dec. 10 that (a) benefits of the ultimate agreement be retroactive to cover the period of the Taft-Hartley injunction and (b) the steel employes get a cost-of-living raise due Jan. 1, 1960 under the old contract since the injunction required the steel employes to go back to work "under the terms & conditions of all agreements in effect on June 30, 1959."

R. Conrad Cooper, chief negotiator for the 11 major steel companies, indicated to reporters Dec. 10 that the companies would fight the retroactivity & cost-of-living demands. He charged that retroactivity "destroys all union incentives to reach an early settlement." He said "the question of whether the cost-of-living provision of the expired agreement should operate during the injunction period was expressly reserved by the court as was also the question of retroactivity."

The companies agreed reluctantly Dec. 21 to company-by-company negotiations without mediators, and the first such talks were scheduled for Dec. 27. Finnegan, who made the announcement, said he would still try to get the 2 sides together on an industry-wide settlement. [See p. 401D1-F3]

Aluminum Contracts. The United Steelworkers ended 11 days of bargaining in Chicago by signing 3-year contracts with 5 aluminum companies Dec. 19. The contracts, retroactive to Aug. 1, when the old agreements expired, provided 21¢ hourly in raises over the 3-year period plus improvements in benefits bringing the hourly cost of the package up to 30¢ according to the union's estimate or to 28.5¢ or 28.7¢ according to some employer estimates. Pre-contract wage average: $2.99 an hour.

The contracts covered 15,000 Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa) employes in 15 plants, 10,000 Reynolds Metals Co. employes in 9 plants, 10,000 Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. employes in 9 plants, 1,100 Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp. employes & 1,400 employes of the Ormet Corp. (owned jointly by Olin-Mathieson and Revere Copper & Brass, Inc. and with a plant adjoining Olin-Mathieson's in Ormal, O.).

Alcoa simultaneously announced a similar contract covering 9,700 members of the Aluminum Workers International Union. [See p. 362F-G1]

Guard Out in Meat Strike. Gov. Orville L. Freeman invoked martial law in Albert Lea, Minn. Dec. 11 and sent 200 National Guardsmen to restore order there after 3 days of picketline violence outside the Wilson & Co. meat-packing plant. In the initial outbreak Dec. 9, about 1,000 pickets & sympathizers had overturned &/or stoned the cars of non-union workers and kept non-strikers from leaving the plant for 3 hours. The demonstrations took place in the face of pleas for

order by officials of the striking United Packinghouse Workers. The guardsmen Dec. 11 closed the plant to all but supervisory workers. [See pp. 374D3-375B1]

ILA Enters AFL-CIO. AFL-CIO Pres. Meany presented to International Longshoremen's Association Pres. William Bradley in New York Nov. 18 a charter admitting the ILA to the AFL-CIO on a 2-year probationary basis. The ILA had been expelled from the AFL in 1952 on corruption charges. [See pp. 328D3, 314G1-A2]

Dock Pact. The International Longshoremen's Union & East Coast waterfront employers reached agreement in New York Dec. 1 on 3-year contracts that would avert a resumption of the strike currently suspended by a Taft-Hartley injunction. The agreement was on a master contract for all ILA members from Maine to Virginia and on a contract for the 20,000 employed in the Port of New York. The latter provided for staggered raises totaling 22¢ an hour to bring wages up from the current $2.80 hourly to $3.02 Oct. 1, 1961. Other benefits increased the cost of the package to 41¢ an hour. The automation dispute was settled by the employers' agreement not to reduce the size of work gangs when labor-saving machinery was used. New York longshoremen ratified the agreement Dec. 10. [See p. 328A-C3]

(Dry cargo handling in the Port of Philadelphia had been halted July 3-22 by a strike of 3,000 members of ILA Local 1291 in a dispute over the unloading of sugar from the Cuban freighter Caribe. The longshoremen had refused, on safety grounds, to unload with wooden pallets, and the Philadelphia Marine Trade Association, representing 73 employers, had refused their demand for cargo nets. The stoppage was halted after union & employer representatives, meeting under Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service auspices, had agreed July 21 on submitting to arbitration.)

Kennecott Settlement. A 129-day strike of 10,000 employes of Kennecott Copper Corp.'s Western division was settled in Salt Lake City Dec. 16 when the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers accepted a 2-year contract providing an immediate raise of 7¢-10.6¢ an hour, a similar raise July 1, 1960 and other benefits making a total package of 22.3¢ hourly. The contract provided that any employe laid off because of automation, technological change or permanent shutdown of a facility would be paid $100 for each year he had worked for Kennecott. [See p. 384E-G2]

Pittsburgh Transit Strike. Pittsburgh transit was paralyzed Dec. 8-13 by a strike of 1,700 trolley & bus operators represented by Division 85 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes. The strike was settled Dec. 12 when negotiators for the union & the Pittsburgh Railways Co. agreed to a 3-year contract providing staggered raises totaling 26¢ hourly that would increase pay from the pre-strike $2.49 an hour (including 9¢ in cost-of-living allowances) to $2.75 by Sept. 1, 1962. Members ratified the agreement Dec. 13, and the company started recalling workers the same day. [See Vol. XVII, p. 398C-D2]

Stevenson for New Law. Adlai E. Stevenson proposed before the Institute of Life Insurance in New York Dec. 8 that a new labor law be enacted that would empower the President to order production to continue in essential industries when labor disputes threatened a shutdown. He added this suggestion to his 1952 campaign proposal (made in a Labor Day speech in Detroit) that the President be empowered to order "seizure . . . or arbitration, or a detailed hearing & a recommendation of settlement terms." He said "the steel strike has demonstrated that we are at the end of an era. . . . The public interest is the paramount interest. . . . Irresponsible power is an intolerable danger to our beleaguered society." [See p. 192C3; Vol. XII, 279J]

Public for Arbitration. 59% of Americans favored & 21% opposed a proposal to avert nationwide strikes by having "a special court . . . hand down a decision which both sides would have to accept," according to a Gallup Poll made public Dec. 3. Among union families, 54% favored & 30% opposed the plan. [See p. 362G1-E2]

Migrant Aid Urged. Action by individual states to improve the lot of migrant farm laborers was insufficient to solve the nationwide problem and merely put farmers in progressive states at a competitive disadvantage, according to testimony by Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D., N.J.) in Trenton, N.J. Nov. 30 & by Gov. David L. Lawrence (D., Pa.) in Philadelphia Dec. 12. The 2 governors testified before a Senate subcommittee on migrant farm labor, headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D., N.J.), which conducted hearings also in New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin & Washington, D. C. They said their states & a few others had laws requiring high standards for the treatment of such workers but that only federal standards could solve the problem.

Both governors proposed that farm workers be given the benefit of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and that federal licenses be required for crew leaders & migrant labor contractors. Meyner proposed a ban on the hiring of children under 12 on farms. Lawrence urged an omnibus bill that would provide for (a) the improvement of farm labor camps, (b) welfare work for migrant children, (c) health programs for migrants, (d) coverage of farm workers under collective bargaining, unemployment insurance & other protections enjoyed by most non-farm workers, (e) creation of a Federal Bureau of Migrant Labor.

Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson had made public Sept. 11 a sharp letter in which he had rejected Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell's proposals to provide federal standards for wages, housing, transportation & other migrant worker conditions. Benson charged that Mitchell's proposals "retain the concept of federal intervention & administrative control & regimentation that is contrary to the principles of this Administration & that is so repugnant to agriculture." Benson had agreed Sept. 6 that there had been cases of poor housing for migrant workers but had insisted that "the record will show considerable improvement in the living conditions of migrant farm workers, and wages are up tremendously." [See pp. 402D3, 265G1-A2]

Meany Vs. Exchanges. AFL-CIO Pres. Meany, arriving in New York aboard the Queen Elizabeth Dec. 15 after attending the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions convention in Brussels, charged that a State Department agreement to encourage U.S.-Soviet exchanges of labor delegations (implied in a general agreement on exchanges for 1960-61) was "a fraud" because Soviet unions were government-run organs to oppress workers. He said the AFL-CIO would continue to shun relations with Soviet unions. (The ICFTU convention had adopted a resolution opposing ties with Soviet labor groups.)

State Department press officer John Reap told reporters Dec. 16 that the general agreement on exchanges did not constitute a U.S. commitment to exchange labor delegations in the absence of a specific labor-exchange agreement. The U.S. government "would not agree with any exchanges in the labor field without the concurrence of the main stream of the United States labor movement," he said. [See pp. 382E-F2, 311E2]

Brown on Teamsters Gift. Rep. Edgar Hiestand (R., Calif.) made public Dec. 1 the text of a talk he planned to deliver Dec. 3 in which he questioned the propriety of a $15,500 contribution he said the Teamsters Union had made to the 1958 election campaign of Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D., Calif.). "If Pat Brown, as [state] attorney general, was due this monetary homage by the Teamster Union officials, what did he do for them to deserve such lavish support?" Hiestand demanded. Brown retorted Dec. 3 that the money had been paid for $100-a-plate tickets to a testimonial dinner, that such contributions were proper, that they had been "duly reported" and that he had "first heard about this check [for the tickets] a month ago." [See p. 393E2]

Gross Guilty in Tax Case. Ex-Pres. Harold Gross of Miami Teamsters Local 320 was convicted by a federal jury in New York Dec. 11 of tax evasion. He was found guilty of not filing tax returns for $29,000 allegedly extorted from the Neo Gravure Printing Co. of Weehawken, N.J. between 1953 & 1958. [See p. 314C2]

9 Convicted Re Oaths. A federal jury in Denver Dec. 17 convicted 9 officials & ex-officials of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers of having conspired to defraud the government by filing false non-Communist affidavits so that the union could use NLRB services. Those convicted: Maurice Travis, 49, of Rich-

mond, Calif., ex-secretary-treasurer of Mine-Mill; Irving Dichter, 46, of Denver, current secretary-treasurer; Raymond Dennis, 48, of Cleveland; James Durkin, 47, of Chicago; Chase Powers, 55, of Spokane, Wash.; Albert Skinner, 51, of Salt Lake City; Jesse Van Camp, 51, of Danville, Ill.; Charles H. Wilson, 50, of Columbia, Tenn.; Harold Sanderson, 45, of Denver, controller. Dennis, Powers & Skinner currently were members of the union's executive board. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 254F2]

Squillantes Cleared. The N.Y. State Supreme Court's Appellate Division in Brooklyn Dec. 14 reversed the 1958 extortion convictions of Vincent (Jimmy) Squillante, 42, his brother, Nunzio, 35, & Bernard Adelstein, 50, business agent of Teamsters Local 813. The 3-1 decision said it had not been proven beyond a reasonable doubt that they had used Teamsters pickets to force store owners to give the Squillantes their garbage-hauling business. [See pp. 88G2-A3, 385A1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Foreign Policy Appraised. The Rockefeller Brothers Fund asserted in a Dec. 7 report that U.S. "self-interest & enlightened policy . . . require . . . a candid recognition of what Communist China is & where it is going." The report, entitled "The Mid-Century Challenge to U.S. Foreign Policy," did not propose diplomatic recognition & UN membership for Red China but warned against letting "emotion or differences of ideology" bar better relations with the Chinese. It held that "the need for complete knowledge of what is going on in China is so paramount that lesser interests or concerns should give way to insure full reporting by Americans on the spot."

The U.S. foreign policy goal, the report said, "should be a world order in which all nations can find their needs fulfilled & all peoples can find the requirements for a life of hope & well-being." Such a community "ought to include any state which does not insist on imposing its way of life on others. Any Communist state that is prepared to assume the responsibilities and self-restraints of international life can be an acceptable & constructive member of that group."

At the heart of the Red China problem, the report asserted, "is the fanatical dedication of the Communist leaders to the Communist faith & methods, their apparent determination to be an enemy of the U.S. & their aggressive tendencies. . . . These facts would remain whether China was in the United Nations or not, whether officially recognized by the United States or not." The report warned that Communist China was in a position, "which, in past historical experience, has almost invariably led to aggression. It has a rapidly growing population, a shortage of vital resources & a fanatical ideology. . . . It looks upon the United States as its supreme enemy, the only major obstacle to its domination" of all Asia.

The report said Red China & the USSR "may not always be drawn together by common interests. . . . The Soviets may find themselves being committed to greater risks than they had counted on." The report expressed doubt, however, that effective results could be expected from policies "specifically designed to drive a wedge between Moscow & Peiping. . . . For the present we must avoid . . . courses of action which seem to drive China closer to the Soviet; and be prepared for new situations as relations between [them] . . . undergo change."

The report suggested more use of the UN in extending economic aid to South America. Soviet "participation . . . in these activities may make a real contribution toward bridging over the chasm which separates the 2 ideological systems," it said.

The report warned against permitting "the Communist states to extend their rule" or accepting, "under the guise of compromise or the easing of tensions, measures which would abandon West Berlin to Communist rule, dissolve NATO, allow West Germany to fall within the Soviet orbit or otherwise undermine" free states.

The report expressed a belief that "political accommodations must accompany effective disarmament." It urged "a search for political arrangements which can allay the fears both of the free world & of the Soviet leaders" and assure security.

Pointing to the "rising power of Asia & eventually Africa," the report warned against an alignment of states based on race rather than ideology. "The 'cold war' with Russia is bitter to live with; but worse would be a rivalry in which men found themselves pitted against each other on lines of race or color." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 129G1-B3]

Goldfine Answers. Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine, at a closed hearing of the Special House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight Dec. 9, answered 18 questions he had refused to answer during the subcommittee's 1958 hearings. He had been convicted of contempt of Congress, sentenced to a year in jail and fined $1,000 for this refusal but was put on 2 years' probation and the sentence suspended on condition that he answer the questions "adequately."

Goldfine told the subcommittee, according to a transcript made public Dec. 11, that his late partner, W. J. McDonald (who died in Aug. 1948), was the cause of withdrawals of $104,793 Goldfine had made from their Boston Port Development Co. between 1945 & 1948. Goldfine said "McDonald needed money and told me . . . he would like to draw [borrow] money from the company," and "I told him . . . I would do the very same." Goldfine said he had not needed money himself and ultimately, in a settlement with minority stockholders, had paid back $325,000 borrowed by himself, McDonald & others.

Goldfine Dec. 9 invoked the 5th Amendment in refusing to name "the real parties in interest who own the Little Building in Boston." Goldfine's original indictment (but not his conviction) included a charge that he had refused to tell whether "approximately $68,000 of accrued interest on a $500,000 3d mortgage held by Boston Port Development Co. on a building owned by you through Little Building Trust, Inc. was written off as uncollectible by Boston Port Development Co."

Goldfine told the subcommittee he had wanted to answer all the questions in 1958 but that all 5 lawyers counseling him had advised him not to do so. [See p. 248E3]

LATIN AMERICA

Paraguay. An invasion by 1,000 rebels based in Posada, Argentina, was repulsed by Paraguayan Army units Dec. 12, according to a government communiqué. Rebel groups (the 14th of May Movement) led by Juan José Rotella, Carlos Gimenez Caballero & Mario Esteche reportedly had landed in & around the Parana River port of Encarnacion & north of the Iguazu Falls. Esteche, who headed a 10-man attack on Ituapa, was reported killed Dec. 12.

It was reported in Clorinda, Argentina Dec. 15 that 25 captured commandos had been executed by a firing squad aboard the gunboat Humanita.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro Dec. 18 said scattered fighting continued in Caaguazu, Hernandarias & Itaquiri near the Brazilian border. A rebel broadcast heard in Buenos Aires Dec. 20 said insurgents had taken Puerto Stroessner and renamed it Puerto 14 de Mayo.

Pres. Alfredo Stroessner, in an interview in Asuncion Dec. 20, reiterated that the uprising had been crushed and accused the Cuban Govt. of having aided the rebels.

A pact by opposition groups to overthrow the Stroessner regime had been proclaimed in Buenos Aires Nov. 21. The Liberal & the Febrerista parties rejected Stroessner's terms for letting candidates run for Chamber of Deputy elections in Feb. 1960. (He had agreed to let them have ⅓ of the seats.)

The Chamber of Deputies had been dissolved by Stroessner May 30, and more than 100 dissident members of his own Colorado Party had been arrested June 2 for condemning police brutality against student demonstrations. The students at first had struck in protest over increased transportation fares. They began a new strike June 1 to demand the resignation of police chief Ramon Duarte Vere & Interior Min. Dr. Edgar Insfran.

Ex-Amb.-to-Argentina Juan Chavez was appointed justice minister June 1 following the resignation of Cesar Garay. Gen. Carlos Montanaro, ambassador to Venezuela & the Dominican Republic, was reported July 31 to have resigned after refusing to award a medal to Rafael Leonidas Trujillo. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 271D2]

Americas Council. Mexican career diplomat Vincente Sanchez Gavito was elected president of the Council of the Organization of American States in Washington Nov. 18. He succeeded Gonzalo Escudero of Ecuador.

U.S. Criticized on Dictators. The Eisenhower Admin. had given Latin American dictators more support than

the Truman Admin., according to a report filed Nov. 18 by the U. of New Mexico School of Inter-American Affairs with the Senate Foreign Relations Subcom. on American Republics Affairs. The report, which was published without subcommittee endorsement, said the U.S. "should make some distinction between highhanded military dictators and struggling civilian democracy." Among Eisenhower Admin. actions criticized by the report: a 1953 loan to the Perón regime of Argentina; Pres. Eisenhower's presentation in 1954 of the Legion of Merit to Presidents Odria of Peru & Perez Jimenez of Venezuela, who had seized power from freely-elected governments. [See p. 6E3]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Cancer & Smoking Dispute. Dr. Leroy E. Burney, 52, U.S. Public Health service surgeon general, asserted in an American Medical Association Journal article made public Nov. 26 that (a) smoking was the "principal" cause of the increase in lung cancer, (b) cigarettes apparently were 3 times worse than pipes & 7 times worse than cigars as a lung-cancer cause and (c) no filter or tobacco treatment materially reduced or eliminated the hazard of lung cancer. Burney added that air pollution, particularly from auto exhausts & industrial fumes, also apparently were causes of the lung-cancer increase.

Dr. Oscar Auerbach, N.Y. Medical College associate professor & East Orange (N.J.) Veterans Administration Hospital scientist, reported at the AMA meeting in Dallas Dec. 4 that (a) lung tissue studies of 238 men smokers showed cell changes that "probably represent a change toward cancer" and (b) the extent of these changes "depend almost completely on the number of cigarettes smoked."

Both reports were challenged immediately by the Tobacco Institute and the Tobacco Industry Research Committee as statistically unsound & ignoring contradictory evidence.

Dr. John H. Talbott, AMA Journal editor, said editorially Dec. 11 that there was insufficient evidence to prove the case for either side. [See p. 322A3; Vol. XVIII, 82G1; XVII, 383A1; XVI, 186D3]

(The Federal Trade Comm. filed a complaint Dec. 13 against the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Ted Bates & Co. [B&W's adv. agency] & David Loomis [Bates' B&W account executive] charging "false, misleading & deceptive" advertising that Life cigarettes, a new B&W brand, filtered more tar & nicotine from smoke than other filter brands. The FTC said a TV demonstration of liquids poured into cigarette filters failed to prove the claim.) [See p. 322A3]

(The American Rolex Watch Corp. issued a call to distributors Dec. 17 for return of a Swiss-made watch model [Rolex GMT-Master] having luminous dial numerals painted with strontium-90, a radioactive substance capable of inducing skin & bone cancer. The AEC had found that one such watch, worn by a worker in a safety-film manufacturing plant, had caused safety film he was inspecting to turn black—a warning against exposure to radioactivity. The AEC said such a watch might overexpose the wearer to radiation.) [See pp. 350B3, 247C2]

Other Medical Notes. The Health Insurance Institute reported in New York Dec. 20 that 123 million Americans were covered by medical insurance in 1958. The report showed 706 insurance companies, 83 Blue Cross hospitalization plans, 66 Blue Shield surgical-expense plans & 400 other plans or organizations involved. Premium payments totaled $5.9 billion, benefit payments $4.7 billion. The report also showed $16.7 billion spent for medical care by Americans in 1958 (avg. $95 a person), 22 million admitted to general hospitals for short-term treatment. Accidental injuries to Americans during the year were estimated to to total 46,900,000, of which 19 million occurred in the home. [See p. 314E1; Vol. XVII, 101C2]

A Federal anti-trust suit against 5 drug manufacturers, charged with fixing prices on $53,600,000 worth of Salk polio vaccine bought by the Govt. in 1955-57 was dismissed Nov. 30 in Trenton, N.J. for lack of evidence. The firms acquitted: Eli Lilly (Indianapolis), Parke, Davis (Detroit), Allied Labs. (Kansas City), American Home Products & its subsidiary Wyeth Labs. (N.Y.) and Merck & its Merck, Sharp & Dohme Div. (Rahway, N.J.). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 42B2]

Ford Grants. The Ford Foundation granted $559,000 Nov. 30 to guarantee the employment of permanent acting companies in these major non-profit professional repertory theaters: Phoenix Theater, New York, $120,000; Alley Theater, Houston, Tex., $156,000; Actor's Workshop, San Francisco, $156,000; Arena Stage, Washington, $127,000. It was the first theatrical subsidy of its kind.

The Ford Foundation granted $950,000 Oct. 8 to the Metropolitan, Chicago Lyric, San Francisco & N.Y.C. Opera Companies to find & produce 18 new American operas in 8 years. A $250,000 grant was made simultaneously to the Archives of American Art to study the role of creative arts in American civilization, and more than $1½ million was appropriated to foster the foundation's education & youth development programs. $769,442 of the latter figure was earmarked for a 3d year of experimental classroom TV instruction. [See p. 129C3]

Obscenity Ban Invalid. The Supreme Court, by an 8-1 decision Dec. 14, invalidated a Los Angeles ordinance that made it a crime for a bookseller to have an obscene book in his store regardless of whether or not he knew it to be obscene. The ruling reversed the 1956 conviction & 30-day jail sentence of Eleazar Smith, 72, who had been arrested for having Mark Tryon's "Sweeter Than Life" in his store. Smith had testified that he had not known the contents of the book and had no reason to think it obscene. Justice William J. Brennan Jr., author of the majority opinion, said the Los Angeles ordinance would "inhibit Constitutionally protected expression" as well as obscene expression by restricing the contents of bookshops & periodical stands to material their proprietors had inspected. Justice John Marshall Harlan dissented in the decision to invalidate the ordinance but joined the other 8 justices in reversing Smith's conviction. [See p. 233B1]

Art Fraud Charged. Boris Lass, 64, & his brother Mark, 61, Russian-born operators of the Re-Mi Art Gallery, were indicted by a N.Y. County grand jury & arrested Dec. 3 on charges of grand larceny, counterfeiting labels and false & misleading advertising in the sale of purported art masterpieces. Included in their collection, according to Dist. Atty. Frank S. Hogan, were 2 paintings attributed to Pablo Picasso & offered at $175,000 each that Picasso, judging from photographs, termed "faux" (fake). Hogan said 254 of 400 paintings seized bore signatures of master artists or were labeled as their work. The Lasses denied the charges and claimed that the collection was worth $25 million.

Manuscripts. H. P. Kraus, N.Y. rare book dealer, paid a record price for a manuscript sold at public auction when he bought an illuminated copy of the Apocalypse (New Testament Revelations) for £65,000 ($182,000) at Sotheby's in London Dec. 1. The manuscript, produced about 1250 in St. Albans, Eng., had been owned by the late Dyson Perrins of Britain. [See Vol. XII, p. 91J]

Atomic Awards. Dr. Glenn Theodore Seaborg, 47, California University chancellor, who shared the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1951, received the Atomic Energy Comm.'s Enrico Fermi award of $50,000 & a gold medal Dec. 2 for his work in discovering plutonium & several other elements that do not exist normally on the earth. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 395A2]

AEC Chrmn. John A. McCone announced Dec. 2 the establishment of an annual $25,000 award to honor younger atomic scientists. It was to be a memorial to Dr. Ernest Orlando Lawrence, who died in 1958. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 287D2]

Other Awards

Aviation—Collier Trophy of Natl. Aeronautic Assn. Oct. 12 to Lockheed designer Clarence L. Johnson for F-104 jet fighter plane, Neil Burgess & Gerhard Neumann of Gen. Electric for its J-79 turbojet engine, USAF Lt. Col. Howard C. Johnson for world land-plane altitude record of 91,243 feet, and USAF Maj. Walter W. Irwin for world straightaway speed record of 1,404.09 mph.

Maj. Andre Turcat, 38, test pilot for Nord Aviation of France, was presented with the Harmon Trophy as world's outstanding flyer of 1958 by Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon in Washington Dec. 11. Turcat was honored for flying Nord's Griffon jet fighter at twice supersonic speed & at 60,000 feet altitude, a flight that demonstrated the possibility of 2-hour transatlantic crossings by airliners.

Chemistry—Dr. Wallace R. Brode, science adviser to U.S. State Secy. Christian A. Herter on leave from associate directorship of the Natl. Bureau of Standards, was named Dec. 20 as recipient of the American Chemical Society's 1960 Priestly Medal for "distinguished services to chemistry."

Erasmus Prize ($28,000 award by European Cultural Foundation, Amsterdam, Nov. 19 for service to humanity)—German-born Swiss Prof. Karl Jaspers for "undaunted thinking on the basic problems of human existence," and French ex-Premier & Forgn. Min. Robert Schuman for initiative in founding European Coal & Steel Community.

Films—Venice Film Festival awards Sept. 6: "La Grande Guerra" (The Great War), Italian, produced by Dino de Laurentiis & directed by Mario Monicelli, and "Il Generale Della Rovere," Italian, produced by Morris Eagas & directed by Roberto Rossellini, tied for designation as best picture; actor James Stewart in "Anatomy of a Murder" (U.S.) & actress Madeline Robinson in "Double Tour" (French), best starring performances; Ingmar Bergman, Swedish director, special award for "The Magician."

Literature—Goncourt Prize (principal French literary award) Nov. 16 to Andre Schwarz-Bart, 31, for "Le Dernier des Justes" ("The Last of the Righteous"), novel about tribulations of Jews.

American Academy of Poetry awards Nov. 4: $5,000 Fellowship to Leonie Adams, 59, Columbia U. lecturer & Natl. Institute of Arts & Letters secretary; Lamont Poetry Selection (for unpublished first manuscript) to Donald B. Justice, 34, U. of Iowa assistant English professor.

Medicine—Albert Lasker Award of American Heart Assn. Oct. 18 to Dr. Robert E. Cross, Boston heart surgeon; Albert Lasker Award of Planned Parenthood Fed. of America Nov. 15 to Sir Julian Huxley, British biologist & Chicago U. visiting professor.

"Family Doctor of the Year" award of American Medical Assn. Dec. 1 to Dr. Chesley M. Martin, 70, general practitioner of Elgin, Okla.

Sculpture—Logan Art Institute Medal (for painting or sculpture) in Chicago Dec. 1 to sculptor Isami Noguchi for cast-iron figure, "The Self."

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

The Fighting Cock. Comedy by Jean Anouilh. Retired French general rails against modern world. Adapted from French by Lucienne Hill. Staged by Peter Brook. Presented by Kermit Bloomgarden Productions. With Rex Harrison, Natasha Perry, Michael Gough, Roddy McDowall, Gerald Hiken, Roger De Koven, Arthur Treacher. Dec. 9 at ANTA. (3-3-1)§

Fiorello! Musical play by Jerome Weidman & Geo. Abbott. About New York's late, colorful Mayor La Guardia. Music by Jerry Bock. Lyrics by Sheldon Harnick. Staged by Abbott. Produced by Robert E. Griffith & Harold S. Prince. Choreography by Peter Gennaro. With Tom Bosley, Patricia Wilson, Howard Da Silva, Pat Stanley, Ellen Hanley, Nathaniel Frey, Mark Dawson. Nov. 23 at Broadhurst. (5-2-0)§

Five Finger Exercise. By Peter Shaffer. Surface calm of British suburban family is broken by hiring of German tutor. Staged by John Gielgud. Presented by Frederick Brisson & Playwrights' Co. With Jessica Tandy, Roland Culver, Brian Bedford, Juliet Mills, Michael Bryant. Dec. 2 at Music Box. (6-0-1)§

The Girls Against the Boys. Musical revue with Bert Lahr & Nancy Walker. Music by Richard Lewine & Albert Hague. Sketches & lyrics by Arnold B. Horwitt. Sketches staged by Aaron Rubin. Dances & musical numbers staged by Boris Runanin. Presented by Albert Selden. With Shelley Berman, Joy Nichols, Imelda de Martin, Richard France, June L. Walker, Dick Van Dyke. Nov. 2 at Alvin. (0-0-7)§ Closed Nov. 14 after 16 performances.

Goodbye Charlie. Comedy written & staged by Geo. Axelrod. Dead Hollywood character returns to earth as woman. Presented by Leland Hayward. With Lauren Bacall, Sydney Chaplin, Sarah Marshall, Michelle Reiner, Clinton Anderson. Dec. 16 at Lyceum. (0-0-7)§

Jolly's Progress. By Lonnie Coleman. Southern gentleman undertakes education of Negro girl. Staged by Alex Segal. Presented by the Theatre Guild & Arthur Loew. With Wendell Corey, Eartha Kitt, Anne Revere, Ellis Rabb, Laurie Main, Nat Burns. Dec. 5 at Longacre. (0-1-6)§ Closed Dec. 12 after 9 performances.

A Loss of Roses. By William Inge. Too close relationship between mother & son is finally broken. Staged by Daniel Mann. Produced by Saint Subber & Lester Osterman. With Betty Field, Warren Beatty, Carol Haney. Robert Webber, Michael J. Pollard. Nov. 28 at Eugene O'Neill. (1-0-6)§ Closed Dec. 19 after 25 performances.

Only in America. Play by Jerome Lawrence & Robt. E. Lee. Based on Harry Golden's book. About humorous N.Y. Jew who starts personal journal in South. Staged & produced by Herman Shumlin. With Nehemiah Persoff, Shepperd Strudwick. Lynn Hamilton, Enid Markey, Shannon Bolin. Nov. 19 at Cort. (1-0-6)§ Closed Dec. 12 after 28 performances.

§ First figure—favorable reviews in major N.Y. newspapers; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable.

Saratoga. Musical comedy based on Edna Ferber's novel Saratoga Trunk. Music by Harold Arlen. Lyrics by Johnny Mercer. Dramatization & staging by Morton Da Costa. Presented by Robert Fryer. Choregraphy by Ralph Beaumont. With Carol Lawrence, Howard Keel, Carol Brice, Odette Myrtil, Augie Rios, Richard Graham. Dec. 7 at Winter Garden. (2-0-5)§

Silent Night, Lonely Night. By Robt. Anderson. Man & woman joined in loneliness on Christmas Eve. Staged by Peter Glenville. Presented by Playwrights Co. With Henry Fonda, Barbara Bel Geddes, Lois Nettleton, Eda Heinemann. Dec. 3 at Morosco. (0-7-0)§

The Sound of Music. Musical play based on early life of singing Trapp family. Music by Richard Rodgers. Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d. Book by Howard Lindsay & Russell Crouse. Staged by Vincent J. Donehue. Presented by Leland Hayward, Richard Halliday, Rodgers & Hammerstein. Choreography by Joseph Layton. With Mary Martin, Theodore Bikel, Patricia Neway, Kurt Kaznar, Marion Marlowe, John Randolph, Lauri Peters. Nov. 16 at Lunt-Fontanne. (4-2-1)§

Closed

Highest Tree Nov. 21 (21 performances)

SCHOOL & CHURCH

Columbia-Moscow U. Exchange. An agreement for an exchange of professors was signed Nov. 4 by Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia University, & Grigory D. Vovchenko, vice president of Moscow University, on a one-year experimental basis starting in 1960. It provided for the exchange of up to 5 professors between the 2 universities. It was the first professorial exchange under a cultural & technical exchange pact signed in Jan. 1958. Negotiations on a Harvard-Leningrad University exchange were in progress. [See pp. 382E2, 171B3]

College Rolls Up. U.S. college & university enrollments rose from 3,258,556 in Sept. 1958 to a record 3,402,297 (1,228,500 women) at the start of the current school year, the U.S. Office of Education reported Dec. 2. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 396C3]

Ex-Nazi Loses College Post. Dr. Edward V. Sittler, 43, native of Delaware, O. who went to Germany in 1937 & became a Nazi Party member, renounced U.S. citizenship in 1939 and made German propaganda broadcasts during World War II, resigned Dec. 16 as an associate professor of English & modern languages at C. W. Post College (branch of Long Island U.) in Brookville, N.Y. to save the college from "embarrassment." His appointment had been protested by Jewish & other groups. Sittler denied that he had been anti-Semitic or neo-Nazi since returning to the U.S. in 1946 to testify in the treason trials of Douglas Chandler & Robert Best, other Americans who broadcast for Nazi Germany. Adm. Richard L. Conolly, LIU president, said Sittler apparently had "repented" his turn to Nazism and "rededicated himself completely to American democratic principles." Sittler was seeking to have his U.S. citizenship restored.

Catholics. Pope John XXIII conducted installation ceremonies in the Vatican Dec. 17 for 7 new members of the College of Cardinals: Aloisius J. Cardinal Muench of Fargo, N.D., Albert Gregory Cardinal Meyer of Chicago, Gustavo Cardinal Testa & Francesco Cardinal Morano of Italy; Arcadio Cardinal Larraona of Spain, Augustin Cardinal Bea of Germany & William Theodore Cardinal Heard of Britain. An 8th new cardinal, Paolo Cardinal Marolla of Italy, papal nuncio to France, was designated Dec. 14 but was not installed in the Dec. 17 ceremonies. [See p. 378D1]

Pope John XXIII, in a speech to the Union of Catholic Jurists in Rome Dec. 8, advocated laws to restrict the press' freedom to propagate irreligious & immoral material. He said Catholics must have "an attitude of reproof against a certain kind of press" & not allow it to "undermine the religious & moral foundations of the life of the people."

In an encyclical letter Nov. 28, the Pope announced the establishment of a Roman Catholic Church hierarchy in the Belgian Congo & Ruanda-Urundi, West Africa, and urged that more missionaries be sent to Asia & Africa. [See p. 387F1-A2]

Jews. The Joint Distribution Com. announced in New York Dec. 10 a $29,142,000 budget for aid to Jews in Israel & 25 other countries in 1960. It reported aid given to 207,000 the past year. [See pp. 383F2, 39D2]

It was announced June 26 at the annual meeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis (Reform) in Bretton Woods, N.H. that a Jewish Information Society had been formed to propagate the faith. It was said to be Judiaism's first missionary group. It was composed of laymen & clergymen representing the Orthodox, Conservative & Reform branches. Ben Maccabbee was elected president; Rabbis Ralph Simon, Gunther Plaut & Aaron Ring were elected co-chairmen. The Rev. Dr. Bernard J. Bamberger, 55, succeeded the Rev. Dr. Jacob Philip Rudin June 28 as president of the Central Conference.

OBITUARIES

Rev. Brother Albertinus (Gabriel Juge), 80, French-born superior general of Brothers of the Sacred Heart 1937-52: Dec. 7 in Metuchen, N.J.

Dr. Oliver Ellsworth Buckley, 72, pres. Bell Laboratories, Inc. 1950-51, authority on highspeed transoceanic telegraph cables, chrmn. Office of Defense Mobilization's science advisory com. 1951; Dec. 14, Newark, N.J.

Harry Douglas Giddy, 72, chrmn. since 1952 of Herald & Weekly Times, Ltd., Australia's largest newspaper pblshrs.; Dec. 13 in Melbourne.

Ralph Warner Harbison, 83, national YMCA pres. 1906-39, ex-pres. Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.; Dec. 12 in Pittsburgh.

Adm. Sir Cecil Harcourt, 67, cmndr. of 3 World War II cruiser squadrons that took part in N. African & Sicily invasions, post-war military administrator of Hong Kong; Dec. 19 in London.

Dr. Aaron Himmelstein, 45, cardiovascular specialist who helped develop cardiac catheter; Dec. 18 in New York after surgery for brain tumor. [See Vol. XVI, p. 350F-G3]

Edna Wallace Hopper (Mrs. Albert O. Brown, formerly Mrs. De Wolf Hopper), whose age was estimated at from 85 to 99, turn-of-century stage

star ("Floradora," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "Yankee Doodle Dandy"); Dec. 14 in New York.

Thomas A. Jenkins, 79, U.S. Rep. (R., O.) 1924-58; Dec. 21 in Worthington, O.

Julio Kilenyi, 73, Hungarian-born sculptor, medallion designer; Jan. 29 in New York.

Cassius C. Mallory, 68, bd. chrmn. Grace Line since 1955, aide in construction & design of several of its passenger liners; Jan. 2 in Lake Wales, Fla.

Andrés Martínez Trueba, 75, Uruguayan president 1951-52, who proposed constitutional reform that led to abolishing of presidency and adoption of 9-man council system, first council chairman under new system; Dec. 19 in Montevideo. [See Vol. XII, p. 75B]

Wing Cmndr. Gerald Constable Maxwell, 64, British World War I ace (30 planes shot down); Dec. 18 in Alresford, Winchester, England.

Vice Adm. Ross R. McIntire, 70, personal physician to late FDR 1935-45, U.S. Navy surgeon general and Bureau of Medicine & Surgery chief 1938-46, chrmn. of President's Committee for Employment of Physically Handicapped 1947-54, executive director of International College of Surgeons (Chicago) since 1955; Dec. 8 in Chicago of heart attack. [See Vol. XIV, p. 363A2]

Herbert Kay Minsky, 68, who, with his brothers Abe, Billy & Morton, began (in 1912) burlesque chain, the last theater of which was forced to close in 1937 because of civic disapproval; Dec. 21 in New York of heart ailment.

Roberto Moranzoni, 78, Italian opera conductor (N.Y.'s Metropolitan Opera 1917-24); Dec. 13 in Desio, Italy.

Lowell C. Pinkerton, 64, first U.S. Amb. to Sudan 1956-58, Forgn. Svc. career officer; Feb. 19 in Washn.

Dr. Bernard S. Robbins, 54, psychoanalyst, clinical psychiatry prof. at N.Y. Medical College, a founder of American Academy of Psychoanalysis, pres. Assn. for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis in 1940; Dec. 17 in New York.

Jack (John J.) Robbins, 65, head of Robbins Music Corp., Miller Music Corp. & Leo Feist, Inc., music publishers of 1920s-40s; Dec. 15 in New York of coronary thrombosis.

Dr. Vladimir Gregorievitch Simkhovitch, 85, Russian-born Columbia U. prof. emeritus of economic history, author of "Marxism vs. Socialism"; Dec. 9 in N.Y.

Sir Stanley Spencer, 68, British painter of controversial religious pictures; Dec. 14 in Buckinghamshire, England.

Henry Vidal, 40, French movie actor, husband of actress Michele Morgan; Dec. 10 in Paris of heart attack.

Walter Williams, 117, believed to be last surviving Civil War veteran; Dec. 19 in Houston, Tex. (Doubts recently had been cast on Williams' claims that he had served in the war. He said he had joined Gen. John B. Hood's Texas Brigade in 1864 as a foragemaster.) [See p. 88F1]

SPORTS

Baseball. Major league player trades: 2d baseman John Temple from Cincinnati (NL) to Cleveland (AL) Dec. 15 for infielder Billy Martin, pitcher Cal McLish & first baseman Gordon Coleman; 2d baseman Don Blasingame, 27, from St. Louis to San Francisco Dec. 15 for infielder Daryl Spencer, 30, & outfielder Leon Wagner, 25; catcher Hank Foiles, 30, from Pittsburgh (NL) to Kansas City (AL); first baseman-outfielder John Powers, 30, from Cincinnati (NL) to Baltimore (AL) Dec. 16 (Baltimore released shortstop Chico Carrasquel, 31, Dec. 16); pitcher Ronnie Klein, 27, from Pittsburgh (NL) to St. Louis (NL) Dec. 21 for outfielder Gino Cimoli, 30, & pitcher Tom Cheney, 25. [See p. 418F2-F3]

Bob Elliott, 42, ex-NL 3d baseman-outfielder and Sacramento (PCL) manager was named Kansas City (AL) manager Nov. 18 to replace Harry Craft. Fred Fitzsimmons, 58, ex-NL pitcher, manager & coach, was named a Kansas City coach Nov. 20.

Ex-pitcher Sal Maglie & Billy Herman were named Boston (AL) coaches Dec. 18. [See p. 367B3]

Sam Jones of San Francisco led Natl. League pitchers in earned-run averages this year, allowing 2.82 runs per 9 innings, it was disclosed Dec. 15. Jones & Warren Spahn of Milwaukee led in games won with 21 as against 15 losses each. [See pp. 331E2-G3]

Ted Williams, 41, Boston outfielder, testified Dec. 17 in Miami during a hearing on a child-support case that he had received $60,000 from the Boston club (not $100,000 as publicized) & $23,000 from other sources in 1959. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 312F2]

Basketball. Carl Braun, 32, was named player-coach of the N.Y. Knickerbockers (last in the Eastern Div. of the Natl. Basketball Assn.) to replace coach Fuzzy Levane Dec. 18.

Dr. Edward H. Sebastian, 33, ex-U. of Pittsburgh (Pa.) dental instructor, was arrested Dec. 21 on a charge of attempted bribery of John Fridley, 20, & Dick Falenski, 21, Pitt basketball stars. They had reported an offer of dental scholarships & 50% of Sebastian's winnings if they would see that Pitt won by less than bookmakers predicted, thus insuring his "point-spread" bets against Pitt. [See p. 368G1]

Football. College bowl games Dec. 19: Liberty Bowl, Philadelphia—Penn State 7, Alabama 0; Bluebonnet Bowl, Houston, Tex.—Clemson 23, Texas Christian 7; Holiday Bowl, St. Petersburg, Fla. for Natl. Assn. of Intercollegiate Athletics (small-college) championship—Texas A. & I. (Kingsville) 20, Lenoir Rhyne (Hickory, N.C.) 7. [See p. 419B-C2]

Natl. Collegiate reported Dec. 16 that attendance at 2,695 football games involving 623 senior U.S. college teams the past season totaled 19,615,344 (avg. 7,278), an increase of 324,635 (1.74%) over 1958.

John McKay, USC asst. football coach, was named head coach Dec. 15 to succeed Don Clark, who resigned to enter the clothing business.

Alex Bell, Harvard end coach, was named Villanova head coach Dec. 21 to succeed acting coach Joe Rodgers. [See p. 419G2]

Coaches named for American Football League teams: Sam Baugh, Hardin-Simmons coach & ex-Washington (NFL) star passer, by the N.Y. Titans Dec. 18; Garrand (Buster) Ramsey, NFL Detroit Lions defensive coach, by Buffalo Dec. 16; Henry (Hank) Stram, U. of Miami coach, by Dallas Dec. 20. Dean Griffing, 45, was named general manager of the Denver AFL team Dec. 19. [See p. 419A3]

John Unitas, star passing qb. of Baltimore, was named winner of the Bert Bell Meml. Award by the Maxwell Football Club in Philadelphia Dec. 18 as the year's outstanding NFL player. Richie Lucas, Penn State qb., won the Maxwell Award as best college player. [See p. 419E2]

Horse Racing. The AP reported Dec. 15 that attendance totaled $30,484,807, the parimutual turnover $2,391,647,521, state revenues from racing $180,382,990 (all new records) from flat racing in 24 states this year.

Year's outstanding horses as designated by secretaries of Thoroughbred Racing Assn. tracks (awards made Dec. 10 in New Orleans): Brookmeade Stable's Sword Dancer as best 3-yr.-old, C. V. Whitney's Silver Spoon as best 3-yr.-old filly, Clifford Jones' Warfare as best 2-yr.-old, Travis M. Kerr's Round Table as best horse older than 3 years. [See p. 379G2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Touhy Slain. Prohibition-era gangster Roger (the Terrible) Touhy, 61, recently paroled from Stateville (Mich.) prison, was killed by 2 men with shotguns on the steps of his sister's home in Chicago Dec. 16. Retired police Sgt. Walter Miller, 62, who was with Touhy, was critically wounded. Chicago Sun-Times reporter Ray Brennan, who helped Touhy write his recently published biography, "The Stolen Years," disclosed Dec. 17 that Touhy had listed his enemies as: (1) Dan Gilbert, ex-police chief who had collected evidence that sent Touhy to jail for the kidnaping of John (Jake the Barber) Factor; (2) Factor, and (3) Circuit Court Judge Thomas Courtney, who, as state's attorney, had prosecuted the case. [See p. 379D3]

Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, 40, of Iran was married Dec. 21 in Teheran to commoner Farah Diba, 21, in a Moslem religious ceremony. It was the shah's 3d marriage. He had divorced his first 2 wives because they had not borne him a male heir. [See p. 388A2]

Group Capt. Peter Townsend, 45, who had been rejected as a suitor by Princess Margaret of England, was married to Marie Luce Jamagne, 20, daughter of a Belgian business executive, in Watermael-Boitsfort, Belgium Dec. 21. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 116G1]